THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday morning and Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year if in advance, $2 50 if not.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JOHN MOORE, *Druggist* and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods; Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sept3:1y

J. D. FAST, Dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. (sept3:1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sept3:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sept3:1y

S. J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sept3:1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; 3d st and Diamond. sept3:1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Tea, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sept3:1y

O. K. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end 3d st. sept3:1y

T. W. DURFEE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oct5:1y

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 62 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14:1y

CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sept14:1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Drug-gists, 226 Liberty St., Pittsburgh. sept14:1y

J. D RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR, 22 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14:1y

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 19 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14:1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO., 77 & 79 Market st., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sept14:1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners, Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 W 2nd St. Pittsburgh. [sept14:1y

J. S. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sept14:1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Wheel Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sept14:1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carbons, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Agents. 23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept14:1y

T. P. Successor to J. M. ROBBINS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware, No 64 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sept14:1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter, writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept3:1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Smithfield st. [oct5:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

GEO. P. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 3d R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. (sept14:1y

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors,—No. Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sept14:1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. [sept14:1y

H. NOSS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. [sept14:1y

WINTER & BRIDSON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sept14:1y

J. HORTTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. (sept14:1y

IVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sept21.1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12:1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines, Main St., Beaver Falls. sept14:1y

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sept14:1y

KENDALL & TANNEY, Artists & Fresco Painters, also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sept14:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sept14:1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sept14:1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sept14:1y

J. H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sept14:1y

HANAUER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions —Bridge st., Bridgewater. sept14:1y

F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sept14:1y

MRS. BRUEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleansed and pressed. Water st. above Bridge. (sept14:1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. (sept14:1y

T. SHILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce. Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. (sp21:1y

LUTHER MAGINNIS,—*Solicitor*—Proprietor of Persian Oleine, & Dealer in Agents' Goods Agents wanted. Water st. bet mills, Bridgewater. P. O. address, Beaver, Pa. sept28:1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sept28:1y

ROCHESTER.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sept14:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Plow Factory. See adv't. (sept14:1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner.—Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sept14:1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. [sept14:1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sept14:1y

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, corner of Diamond and Bridge sts., Rochester. [sept14:1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat shoes, Iron & Nails. Cor. Water & James sts.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. (sept14:1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, Water street, Rochester, Pa. (sept14:1y

MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters, &c. Deal in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sept21:1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28:1y

DOWKIN'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19:1y

SCHROFF CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st., oct19:1y

STEPHEN & CLARK, Proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19:1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19:1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no1:6y

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

ALBERT RUSSELL, Stoneware Manufacturer. Orders promptly attended to. Vanport, Pa. Post office address—Beaver, Pa. [sept14:1y

HAVING Permanently located in the village of Zelienople, Pa., for the purpose of practicing Medicine, I respectfully tender my professional services to the citizens of said village and vicinity. Office, in residence, opposite Eagle Hotel, where I shall always be found, unless professionally engaged. All calls will receive immediate and prompt attention. A. V. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. sept21:1y

J. LINNENBRINK, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, *Jewelry, Periodicals and Stationery.* Watches and Jewelry repaired. Agent for the "WEED" Sewing Machine, Rochester Pa. jy13:6m

J. H. McCREERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. *Third Street, Beaver, Pa.* Office below the Court House, Beaver, Pa. je22tf

BANKING-HOUSE. THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. McCREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. BRAVO, J. B. ANGELL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Danlap's Corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar8:1y:ch'd apr22

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. ap9:y:30d6m

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. my5:1y

FOR SALE!—A rosewood, piano-forte Melodeon, entirely new, with four stops and five octaves. Inquire at this office. nov7:tf

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept7:1y

Gold & Silver Watches.

IMPORTANT

TO EVERY ONE!

Look at Price Lists.

AMERICAN WATCHES:

Waltham,	$17 00
Elgin,	14 00
United States,	14 00
Howard,	65 00

All the above are in Coin Silver Cases, and are good and reliable time-keepers.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES:

Detached Lever,	$28 00
Detached Lever (Extra),	25 00
Geneva (Enameled),	30 00
Geneva (Best),	36 00

These all have Solid Gold Cases, and are full jewelled movements; and, as hundreds can testify, are a splendid time-piece.

GENTS' SILVER WATCHES:

Detached Lever (Gold jointe),	$17 00
Detached Lever (Fine),	15 00
Detached Lever (Medium),	13 00
Geneva Lepine,	11 00

Special inducements are offered in these Watches, which are pure Silver, and perfectly reliable for time.

I will send, [C. O. D.] by Express, any of the above Watches, with *Guard* and *Key*, and written guarantee. My dealings are fair and honorable, and will be found satisfactory to all. Send along your orders at once, and save by the C. O. D. plan from 20 to 30 per cent. Address

E. P. ROBERTS,
Successor to J. M. ROBERTS,
No. 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct5:3m

Miscellaneous.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mr. Kinley's building, east of Public Square. mar 31:1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of John Frazzle, dec'd, late of Pulaski township, Beaver county, Penna., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims on said estate will present them to the subscriber, duly authenticated for settlement.
oct26:6w HENRY PHILLIS, *Ex'r.*

Dry Goods.

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimere and Satinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls

Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, S, S and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladies CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

D. S. RANGER.
dec8:ly.—lytched.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan19:1y.

Professors BUCHANAN & DOWS of the American University, are making wonderful cures of Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers by their new discovery. A painless treatment, no knife, no plasters, no caustic burning. The most CANCERS, of this treatment is, it separates the chemical elements of cancerous growths, so that they shrivel, die and disappear and will not return. All those afflicted can call on the Professors Buchanan & Dows, University; or address, No. 514 Pine Street, Philada.

TO MOUNT. CANCERS. TO REMAIN.

aug17:1y

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb9:1y

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,
MANNILLA;
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
83 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Rags taken in exchange. [sep10'69:1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after June 12th, 1870, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.50 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	12.15AM	3.55PM	8.45AM	10.30AM
Rochester		8.50	9.30	11.35
Salem	3.45	9.50	10.31	12.17PM
Alliance	4.15	10.30	10.55	1.00
Canton	5.05	7.34	12.15PM	2.07
Massillon	5.41	7.44	12.40	2.15
Orrville	6.39	8.18	1.25	3.50
Wooster	7.00	8.45	2.01	4.30
Mansfield	8.15	10.02	4.05	5.50
Crestline { A	8.40	10.50	4.45	6.30
Crestline { D	7.00	11.05	6.00AM	6.50
Bucyrus	7.30	11.39	6.38	7.33
Upper Sandusky	7.45	11.53	7.05	7.51
Forest		12.38AM	7.57	8.39
Lima	8.55	1.30	9.05	10.20
Van Wert		2.30	10.13	11.28
Fort Wayne	10.35	3.40	11.35	1.40AM
Columbia		4.19	12.12PM	1.29
Warsaw		5.05	1.00	2.15
Plymouth		5.35PM	1.25	2.50
Valparaiso		6.15	2.00	3.30
Chicago		8.00	4.30	5.50

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	11.30AM	10.00PM	6.00AM	6.55PM
Valparaiso		11.43	7.07	7.25
Plymouth		12.07AM	7.50	8.05
Warsaw		12.40	8.19	8.53
Columbia		1.19	8.53	9.30
Fort Wayne	2.15	3.15	12.40PM	11.10
Van Wert		4.56	2.13	12.25AM
Lima	4.40	6.25	3.30	1.30
Forest		7.07	4.07	2.23
Upper Sandusky	5.45	7.55	4.53	3.10
Bucyrus	6.15	8.25	5.28	3.54
Crestline { A	6.45	8.55	6.00	4.30
Crestline { D	6.55	12.05PM	6.00AM	4.30
Mansfield	7.18	12.34	6.40	5.00
Wooster	8.31	2.01	8.23	6.33
Orrville	8.43	2.27	8.57	6.46
Massillon	9.16	2.55	9.37	7.17
Canton	9.53	3.31	10.07	7.55
Alliance	10.50	4.50	10.45	8.30
Salem	11.18	5.23	11.10	9.05
Rochester		6.05	11.50	9.50
Pittsburgh	1.30	7.05	2.15	11.55

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.35 p. m; New Castle, 3.15 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6.50 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 8.30a. m. Youngstown, 10.40. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 1.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 3.50 p. m; arrives New Castle, 6.30 p.m; Youngstown 7.50 p. m.

F. E. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1870, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	8.15AM	12.30PM	3.45PM
Euclid Street	8.26	1.41	3.56
Hudson	9.30	1.35	4.57
Ravenna	10.04	2.05	5.29
Alliance	11.00	2.44	6.30
Bayard	11.23	3.10	
Wellsville	1.05PM	4.37	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Wellsville	8.55AM	4.50PM	
Bayard	10.25	6.20	
Alliance	11.15	6.55	7.25AM
Ravenna	12.03PM	7.40	8.15
Hudson	12.37	8.18	8.55
Euclid Street	1.41	9.33	9.56
Cleveland	1.55	9.30	10.10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	7.25AM	2.20PM	6.05PM
Bridgeport	5.55	8.15	3.10	6.15
Steubenville	7.00	9.00	4.35	7.30
Wellsville	8.15	10.45	6.05	
Smith's Ferry	8.40	11.46	6.30	
Beaver				
Rochester	9.25	12.30	7.50	
Pittsburgh	10.35	2.05	9.05	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.25AM	9.45PM	4.20PM	
Rochester	7.35	10.50	5.30	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8.17	4.20	6.21	
Wellsville	9.50	5.05	6.55	
Steubenville	9.50	6.05		7.05AM
Bridgeport	11.00	7.10		8.15
Bellair	11.10	7.20		8.30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.	Bayard, 9.45, a.m.
Bayard, 10.30a.m.	N. Philadelphia, 3.30p.m.

F. E. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

J. Moore

DRUGGITS,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

THE CELEBRATED IMPROVED GERARD GOLD WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

DURING the past four or five years our Watches have been so thoroughly tested, that for appearance, style of finish, and accuracy of time-keeping, the "Gerard Watches" are universally acceded to be the best. They retain their brilliancy and color until worn out.

☞ If after purchasing and fairly trying, any one is not fully satisfied, we will cheefully refund the money.

☞ They are all in Hunting Cases, Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes. Every Watch guaranteed for time and wear, by special certificate.

☞ A large assortment "Improved Oroide" Chains, $2 to $3. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Jewelry in great variety.

☞ Beware of imitations. Order direct from us or our authorized agents. Agents and others applying for circluars will please enclose three cent stamp for postage.

☞ Goods sent to be **paid for on delivery. Customers permitted to examine what they order (before paying bills,)** on payment of Express charges both ways.

☞ When Six Watches are ordered at once, we will send an extra Watch (of same kind) free.

☞ Purchasers residing at some distance from Express offices, and desiring to save time and expenses, can have the goods sent by mail, by remitting (with the order) the amount required by P. O. Money orders, registered letter, draft, or check, payable to our order, at our risk. Address plainly.

JAMES GERARD & CO.,
P. O. Box 3,391, New York.
nov23;3m.) 85 Nassau Street

Toledo Pump Co.'s
Patent Flexible Metal-Lined Pumps,
For Wells and Cisterns. For sale by
nov28:tf P. J. CROSS & CO. Rochester.

Miscellaneous.

OVER 500 PAGES OF

READING MATTER FOR ONE DOLLAR!

The American Stock Journal,

A large Handsomely Illustrated Monthly, containing 32 to 40 large Double Column Pages, filled with *original* matter from the *ablest* writers in the country, on the various subjects connected with

FARMING,
STOCK BREEDING,
WOOL GROWING,
DAIRYING,
POULTRY KEEPING, &c.

Bound in handsomely tinted cover. It has

A Veterinary Department

under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge*, all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. This makes it a very valuable work for reference, and an almost indispensible companion to all interested in STOCK-BREEDING. The low price at which it is published ($1.00 a year) brings it within the reach of all, while the

Splendid Inducements offered to Agents and Premiums to Subscribers

make it to the interest of every Farmer and Stock Breeder to extend its circulation. *Send Stamp for Specimen Copy*, large *Illustrated Show Bill & Premium List.* Get up a Club and obtain one of the many valuable Premiums offered, consisting of Chester White, Berkshire, Suffolk, Magie and Essex Pigs, Short-Horn, Alderney, Ayrshire and Devon Calves, Southdown, Cotswold and Merino Sheep, Cashmere Goats, Pure-Bred Poultry, Norway Oats, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Pianos, Watches, Silver Ware, Books, &c., &c. Specimen Copies sent free. Address,

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
nov23:1t] Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

Christmas Gifts!

Christmas Gifts!

Holiday Goods!

Holiday Goods!

Toys, Toys,

TOYS!!

B. Fulheim

Has just received the largest and best selected stock of goods, suitable for Christmas Gifts for everybody, old and young, ever brought to Beaver county. It comprises almost everything in the

TOY LINE.

In connection with the above, he keeps the Best, Largest and Cheapest stock of

CARPETS,

CARPET OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.

Bridge St. Bridgewater Pa nov30:tf

J. J. Horter, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Fruits, Meats, &c.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1870.

Congratulatory—Completion of Reconstruction.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has been denied to citizens in exceptional cases, in several of the States, lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may be confidently expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then let us hope will be completed the work of reconstruction.

With an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans and the changes in the Constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war.

United States Protection Extended to Foreign Residents of Paris.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Gotha, Hesse and Saxe-Coburg, Colombia, Portugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government; and as I am officially informed, equally so to the satisfaction of the government of North Germany.

Recognition of the French Republic.

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe, appeared to be a proper subject for the folicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political principles, a great and highly civilized [illegible] France. Our cultural relations [illegible] gle.

We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of the European powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in the European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained formally and unofficially that the government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored to the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of this government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

Our Neutrality Obligations.

I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within the territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

The Cuban Insurrection.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest, the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and requisitions of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings as far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government from April 1869 till June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with full limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation which the Island of Cuba then was, which however did not lead to revolution or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiations thus opened, and still pending there, the United States only claimed that, for the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such a tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to otherwise accomplished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest of bonds held by foreigners, and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, and is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east by way of the Isthmus of Darien. It is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories; it is to make slavery insupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil; it is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict; it is to provide the Canada—has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States, to the decision of Sir Edward Thornton, Her Britanic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two governments, and allowed to the United States the sum of one hundred thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and nine cents in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial Government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States have proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by either nation without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate that fact to Congress, and invite its action on the subject.

he Peace Conferences.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the allied South American Republic has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly officers of the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied Republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged, and was opened in this city on the 20th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of the Bolivian Minister the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its object. The allied and other Republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare, our desire to see them blessed with good governments, capable of maintaining order and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is not probably far distant when in the natural course of events the European political connection with this connection will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States all the prominence and all the advantages which Mr. Monroe, Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay contemplated when they proposed to join to the Congress of Panama.

The Annexation of San Domingo.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of the country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the subject of accepting as a part of its territory the island of San Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power numbering probably less than one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and yet possessing one of the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Carribbean Sea and the Isthmus Transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 14th, 1870.

THE Republicans of the First Senatorial district, on last Wednesday nominated Joseph R. Lyndall, esq. for State Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Watt (Rep.) who died two or three weeks ago. Mr. Lyndall is represented as a strong man, and the probabilities are that he will carry the district.

A COMMUNICATION from an active country Republican touching the recent action of the County Committee and signed "Anti Quay," is withheld, for the present at least. If the writer will call at the ARGUS office, some time when he is in town we will give him our reasons for its non-publication at this time.

IN consequence of dissensions among the Republican members of the Alabama Legislature, the Democrats succeed in electing Judge Goldthwaite U. S. Senator for that State on the 6th inst. Willard Warner (Rep.) is the present Senator, and was a candidate for re-election, but was unable to poll the vote of his party in the contest referred to.

THE second annual message of President Grant appears in the ARGUS of to day. It will be read with deep interest by the public generally. It is a document worthy of its illustrious author, and will serve to endear him still more in the hearts of the loyal people of the country. The Republican papers throughout the whole country speak very favorably of it, and the Democratic organs have little or no fault to find with its subject matter.—We commend it to the readers of the ARGUS who will profit by giving it a careful perusal.

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLAS, undoubtedly the ablest and most practical (politically speaking) colored man in the United States, has purchased the *New National Era* of Washington City, and is about to take editorial control of that paper. Mr. Douglas will move his family to Washington in a few days. The want of a newspaper, conducted by an able, prudent, colored man, has been felt in this country for some time, and Mr. Douglas's project will therefore very likely meet with a success not usually accorded to new papers.

AND now into the lecture field comes John H. Surratt, who was tried a couple of years ago, as one of the conspirators who assassinated President Lincoln. On the evening of the 6th inst., he told the people of Rockville Md. what *he* knew about the assassination referred to, and all summed up, he admits being connected with Booth and others in a project to kidnap the President and carry him off to Richmond, but denies that he had anything to do with the taking of his life. He says he was in Elmira, N. Y. when he first heard of the murder. This may or may not be so. His word on that point needs confirmation.

A LAW SUIT, in which considerable interest was felt, not only by river men but by the public at large, was tried in Memphis last week. Messrs Riddle and Coleman of Pittsburgh brought suit against General Gideon Pillow and Major J. J. Murphy late of the Confederate army, for coal seized by their order at Memphis, at the beginning of the war. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court and continued for a week. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for about $40,000. A motion was immediately made for a new trial.

WE have the authority of the N. Y. *Tribune* of last Saturday for stating that the English Mission is about to be filled by Gen. Schenck of Ohio. The Gen. will bring to the discharge of his new duties the same ability and zeal which have characterized his former service, and a social tact and culture that will be of great value in the delicate and difficult work which is before him. We are not too sanguine of the results of the coming discussion of our differences with England, but we are sure that with Gen. Schenck as our Envoy, our side of the case will receive the best possible treatment. We congratulate the country upon the Minister and the Administration upon its choice.

THE turmoil prevalent for a year or two past about the removal of the National Capital to a point further west, seems to have subsided, and the general belief now is that Washington will continue to be the Seat of Government for many years to come. The removal scheme was confined to a few western politicians and real estate owners, who no doubt saw visions of great local prosperity and personal wealth in the project. After holding a number of meetings in the west, and passing long strings of resolutions, in favor of "squelching out" Washington, they appeared before General Grant and wanted his opinion on the subject. He is reported to have told them that their movement was impracticable, and that if the Capital was ever removed from Washington City it could only be accomplished by the concurrence of *three fourths of the States of the Union*. Whether this is Constitution law, or common sense, it appears to have had the effect of stopping further agitation on the subject, and inducing the Capital "removers" to return to their homes, where it is to be hoped they will remain wiser, if not sadder men.

THE European war news has been more than usually exciting during the past week. The Prussians within this period of time have captured Orleans, Rouen, Gidy, Janvey and Prinis, together with some 15,000 prisoners, 100 pieces of artillery, mitrailleuses and small arms in large numbers. The reported successes of the French troops were greatly exaggerated, and the belief is now general throughout all Europe that Paris will soon fall, and the strugle close.

In the North German Parliament, on the 7th inst. the consolidation of the various German Powers was announced, and the title of Emperor conferred on King William of Prussia, who has accepted the rank. In England the belief is prevalent that Napoleon will again be called to the head of affairs in France. They say there that private advices from all parts of France indicate a reaction everywhere in favor of the restoration of the Emperor; the people contrasting twenty years of order and prosperity, with the present misery and anarchy. The Tours government have proved incompetent, either to conduct war or to negotiate peace: Napoleon refuses to give his sanction to any schemes for his restoration at present, saying that his part is silent inaction until the Republicans either capitulate or are dispersed.

QUITE an excitement among the politicians, was created last week by the publication of a *private* letter written during the war by Rear Admiral D. D. Porter to Gideon Welles who was Secretary of the Navy at that time. Welles and Porter, it seems have not enjoyed a lamb-like disposition toward each other for some time past, and as the President a few months ago, nominated Porter to the Senate for the full grade of Admiral, the ex-Secretary, it is presumed, thought he could kill him off by the publication of the letter here referred to. In this letter Porter speaks very disparagingly of Gen. Grant, who was in immediate command of our armies at that time, and plainly states that while Grant does little or none of the hard work to put down the rebellion he is extremely solicitious to have all the glory resulting from its accomplishment. General Grant, has all along, had implicit confidence in Admiral Porter, and on seeing this letter in the newspapers, with Porter's name attached to it, he is said to have remarked, "this almost makes me lose confidence in human nature." Porter's letter is generally regarded as a mean production, but Secretary Welles' conduct in giving it publicity when it was marked "private" is looked upon as meaner still.

GENERAL IRWIN'S November report of the condition of the State Treasury is receiving very hearty commendation in all quarters of the commonwealth. The remarkable difference in the amounts of the State indebtedness paid off by Messrs. Mackey and Irwin respectively, is attracting very general attention, and we imagine that even General Irwin's bitterest enemies are forced to the conclusion that the State has never had a more efficient Treasurer than himself. The Harrisburg *State Journal*—by the way, the most reliable Republican paper published at the State capital—speaks of the reduction of the debt as follows: The steady reduction of the State debt is a most gratifying fact of which every citizen may speak with pride. The rate of reduction is increasing, and is this year more rapid than it was last. Under the administration of Mr. Mackey, in the Treasury office, in one year, $303,170.22 were paid, and during the seven months of Gen. Irwin's administration, from May 1 to November 30, 1870, the sum of $1,522,066.16 has been paid. Were it not that the premium on the State bonds has risen to a figure beyond the limit fixed by law, at which the Sinking Fund Commissioners may purchase, the debt might be reduced still more rapidly. No individual may, with fairness, appropriate to himself the honor of this gratifying fact. The economy and integrity of the Republican administration, in all the departments of the government, have produced this healthful state of our finances. Governor Geary and the officers, both elected and appointed under him, share the credit, for all have labored to attain this result.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Washington on the 9th says there is a good deal of interest felt here on the subject of a repeal of the law requiring Congress to assemble on the 4th of March, and several bills have already been introduced to repeal the law during the present session, so as to delay the meeting of the XLIId Congress until next December. There is strong opposition on the part of the shrewdest Republicans to these bills, and, from an imperfect count, it seems probable that the law will stand, for political reasons. These reasons are founded in the fact that an attempt has been made, and is making, to disorganize the Republican party, and, by a coalition of the Democrats and what are termed "Revenue Reformers," or dissatisfied Republicans, secure the organization of the next House by electing a compromise Speaker, and thus divide the Committees and control the business of the House. The Republicans, or a majority of them, will oppose the repeal of the law in question, because they prefer to meet the subject of Revenue and its supporters at once, instead of waiting nine months for their plans to develop, and trusting to the uncertainty which the long delay would occasion. Several of the State elections will occur during the intervening time, and the Republicans are sure of being able to defeat any coalition, if the XLIId Congress assembles on the 4th of next March, and thus secure a straight Republican organization, but they argue that State interests and possible complications may arise from delay which might greatly embarrass them. It is thought that the Democrats will favor a repeal of the law in order to give them time to organize as strong an opposition as possible. It is not probable that the repeal bill will pass the House, but, in any event, the Senate is reasonable sure of insisting upon retaining the law, to provide against any emergency which may arise.

THE Census returns are still incomplete, though full returns from many of the States are in, and will be ready for publication as soon as they can be proved by counting three times in the census office. The returns from some portions of the South have been greatly delayed by attacks on the Deputy-Marshals, some of whom, especially when they have been negroes, having been driven out of their districts. The Marshal to whom a very difficult part of Kansas was assigned, and who had been four months in collecting his statistics, lost them all by flood in the Arkansas River, and was obliged to return and do his work a second time. Gen. Walker is doing everything in his power to hurry up the returns.

—The heaviest verdict ever given in Illinois on a breach of promise suit was on Saturday, at Waverly, in the suit of Isabella A. Smith, vs. S. I. Campbell. The damages were laid at $20,000, and the jury found for $18,000. This was the result of an attempt on the part of the defendant to destroy the character of the lady. A girl at Marion did not fare so well as her Waverly sister. She brought suit against a false lover for breach of promise, claiming $6,000, and the jury awarded her $4.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has been called upon to decide, if a man gains a wife by falsely representing himself to be rich, shall she be divorced, the wife claiming that a marriage contract through such false pretenses is null and void. Of course the divorce cannot be granted, because, as in cases of false pretences to obtain money, it was the lady's duty to ascertain, before parting with herself, that the representations were correctly founded. The case is a remarkable illustration of how far discontented married people will go, in these free-love days, to procure their liberation from the marriage thrall. As well might a husband sue for a divorce on the ground of having been deceived by a wig, or by padded dresses, or by a row of false teeth.

—A clergyman (the Rev. C. G. Ames) at San Jose, Cal., has a wife who is a helpmate indeed; for recently when he was absent in pursuit of health, which preachers seem to lack rather more than they do grace, the Rev. Mrs. Ames arose, one Sabbath morning, got breakfast, washed and dressed the baby, put him to sleep sat down and reviewed her sermon, and then went to church and preached it, "to the entire satisfaction of a large and critical audience." It will be observed that this good lady attended to her domestic duties first, and not until these were fulfilled did she go to the pulpit. We mention the facts, in accordance with our rule of honorably recording all women who really do something besides talk.

—Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego would have had rather a warm time of it but for a miraculous interposition in their behalf; but theirs was a comparatively cool position for here it is stated that in the town of Bloomington, Ind., there are sixty-seven young women ready to be married, and only three marriageable young men, being an average of twenty-two sweethearts and one third of a sweetheart to each bachelor. He must indeed be difficult to please who from such a beautiful assortment, could not pick and choose; unless indeed his judgement should be paralyzed by an embarassment of riches. Eastern swains who have failed to suit themselves here might wisely make a flying visit to Bloomington, that well-named city.

—One Dr. Duvall, who is in the Wisconsin State Prison for life (he murdered his wife), has presented to the autuorities a rather singular petition. He sets forth that he has become extremely pious, and also that he is a person of ability; he therefore respectfully asks that he may be appointed chaplain of the institution in which he is incarcerated. It certainly redounds to the credit of any prison that is able to grow (so to speak) its own chaplains; but we think there should be pretty good evidence of the Doctor's personal piety before he is intrusted with these delicate functions. Should he only be wearing a moral sheep-skin he might, as chaplain, do a great deal of mischief.

—The Fostoria *Review* publishes the following; Mrs. Sophia Hanna, wife of Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, living a mile and half west of Fostoria, died last Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, after a lingering illness of eight years, occasioned by a cancer in the stomach. Four or five hours after her death, when she had been properly laid out, the family, who were in an adjoining room, heard a noise like the falling of some heavy body on the floor, and hurrying into the room in which the deceased lay, they were horrified to discover that the gasses which had been accumulating in her stomach, finding no outlet, had burst it open with a report that actually jarred the whole house as can be testified to by reliable witnesses. A dark fluid, bearing no resemblance to blood was oozing from her mouth and nose, and altogether the scene was one that will not soon be forgotten.

—In Memphis John F. Thomas, a white man, and an ex-soldier of the Confederate army, was, in open church after the conclusion of the war, married to a Mrs. Christy, a woman of African descent, since which time the twain have lived as man and wife. On the 23d of June last, the parties were arrested on a charge of "cohabiting" tried and fined $25 each. The woman paid the fine; the man was subsequently released by the writ of *habeas corpus*, after being compelled to work in the chain-gang. He has now brought an action against the city of memphis, in the U. S. Circuit Court, for false imprisonment, laying his damages at $25,000. The law of the State of Tennessee prohibits the marriage of white and colored persons, but unquestionably, we think, such a statute is unconstitutional, and and so probably the Circuit Court will decide. In estimating the injustice which has been done to Thomas, and the outrageous persecution to which he has been subjected, it is quite unnecessary to consider whether these mixed marriages are desirable or politic. Of course, from any point of view, they are infinitely preferable to the loose cohabitation of whites and blacks which prevailed before the Emancipation, and of which every mulatto in the country is a living memorial. It is n't the business of the law-makers to decide upon the wisdom or folly of marriages—Heaven help a great many sighing pairs if it were. If groom and bride keep outside the laws of consanguinity, society has nothing to do with their tastes.

THE following, from the *Erie Republican*, is published by request of Mr. Isaac Scott of Beaver:

The report of the State Treasurer for the month of November, is published, and shows that from May, 1870, to the 30th of November, 1870, General Irwin has redeemed State bonds and reduced the State debt to the extent of $1,521,600.16. In the corresponding period last year, Mr. Mackey paid 308,170.22. The improvement of our State credit, is seen in the fact, that while Treasurer Mackey paid three per cent. premium, Gen. Irwin has redeemed $1,300,000 at par, making a saving of $39,000. These are some of the results of the defeat of the "Mackey ring" last winter, and the reform in the Treasury department which that defeat forced the legislature to adopt.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 8, 1870.

Before the hour of 11 on Monday, the lobbies and galleries of both Houses of Congress were filled almost to over-flowing, waiting the assembling of the 2nd Session of the 41st Congress. An unusual large number of members were on the floors early, and such friendly shaking of hands among them "I never did see." Seeming to forget party and past differences; they all (with one or two exceptions) joined in having a jolly good greeting. Ben Butler and "Shoo fly Cox" took a hearty shake; also, did Benjamin take particular pains in looking up all his old enemies except Gen. Fransworth, the personalities between them last Session being too deep seated for reconciliation. The youthful Representative, Conger, of Texas, who improvided his first opportunity on being admitted to his seat last Session to pitch into General Butler, characterising him to be anything but an honest man and a gentleman, was also observed shaking hands with Mr. B. and congratulating him on his good looks and his re-election to Congress. Mr. Dawes the able chairman of the Committee on appropriations, who out Generaled Gen. Schenck, chairman of the Committee on ways and means, the latter part of last Session, in getting the rule suspended to take up appropriation bills to the detriment of Gen. Schenck's programme, seems to receive particular attention from the members of both parties. But the rap of the hammer promptly at 12 by Speaker Blaine upon his desk, put a stop to this hilarity, and the 2nd Season was at once organized. The proceedings, so far this Session, being simply the resumption of the business of the last, there has nothing transpired sufficiently astounding to warrant particular note, except the calling up of the bill for extending the time for the completion of a rail-road from St. Croix river to the west end of Lake Superior, which some members explained as another attempt to swindle the Government out of more lands, belonging to her people, under the guise of mere extension of time for *completion* of the road. The rail-road grant lobby is in full force, and waiting very impatiently the coming up, in the regular order, of the several bills donating public lands to rail-road monopolists.

The weather, which has hardly been interrupted for the past three months, still continues warm. The nights are clear, cool, and frosty, and the days clearer and warmer than we are accustomed to experience in the New England States on the first of Oct.—The weather is really delightful; no one could hope for it to be as good in any latitude on the Globe. Members of Congress and others just arrived in the city, from all parts of the country, are charmed with the climate in which our National Capitol is located. By the way in talking with a prominent Western M. C. yesterday, I interrogated him as to the prospects of the removal of the U. S. Capitol to the banks of the Miss., and was answered that the whole question laid with the citizens of the District of Columbia. To be sure he said, "in some respects it is desirable that the Capital of the country should be centrally located, perhaps not necessarily Geographically central, simply *central* as to population; but in other respects accessibility, climate, and its proximity to, (but not in) the most important seaboard towns, is vastly more important." What can be your Western peoples objection to Washington? your correspondent asked "Nothing except the rebel sentiment here' and that, I notice from the recent unparalled yankee enterprise lately, is fast disappearing." But, Northern emigration South will doubtless change the political atmosphere, here much sooner than it would take to remove the Capitol. "That's so; for if it were to be removed so great would be the feeling of the people in the different sections West to dictate its location to suit their respective interests, that years of agitation and turmoil would elapse before it could be consummated." In short, wouldn't it be better to postpone the discussion of the subject altogether to the next generation? "Yes to the succeeding ones if we had the right so to do," was the reply.

If these capitol removal speculators would now only let us alone we would make considerable of a city of Washington in a very few years, and one which every American citizen would be proud to visit. Only a few years ago this city was under the iron rule of slavery; the people were aristocratic fogies, only interested in encouraging the propagation of old fogy ideas and the institution of slavery everywhere, and like the majority of Southerns cities the sanitary influence of Washington, was weak and ineffective; horses and cattle run at large and even hogs were let loose to root hog mires in the, then unpaved public streets. On the most fashionable drives could be seen holes so large that when a vehicle went into one, its top was scarely visible. Since the War, however, things have changed. Northern emigration and Northern capital are making it a most desirable residing place. The finest of buildings have been erected, the *private* as well as the public grounds have been greatly improved and beautified, and the streets have nearly all been lifted from a quagmire, graded and paved; and lastly, Penna. avenue, one of the widest streets in the World, is now being repaved with wood pavement from the *Capitol* to the Treasury Department, a distance of one mile, making it the most beautiful street, and one of the finest drives of any city in the United States.

John H. Surratt, one of the Lincoln conspirators, has just delivered an address in the village of Rockville, a few miles from this city, upon the subject of the conspiracy. He gives a very clear, and, apparently, candid statement of his connection with the affair, and taken with the generally conceived opinion of the people, and of Butler, in particular, it is additional evidence to the fact that Mrs. Surratt was really and truly murdered. His statement agrees very generally with the evidence adduced in his trial, but explains many little points not brought out fully there It has such an air of truthfulness about it that it is almost impossible to doubt any part of it.

Butler would, no doubt, be greatly elated is having in this new grounds of attack upon Bingham, were it not for the fact, that for some reason or other, he is now fraternizing with Bingham and on the closest terms (apparently) of intimacy. It will not be long, likely, before the cause of this sudden friendship transpires.

CHIEL.

Western Pennsylvania Internal Revenue Collections.

We derive from the books of General J. B. Sweltzer, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the following comparative statement of the revenue collected in the twelve sub-divisions of his jurisdiction, in the years 1869 and 1870.

The energy and efficiency of the Supervisor is illustrated by the figures. The aggregate collections in the fiscal year ending 30th June 1870, amount to $1,230,504.89 more than in the preceding year, an increase of more than 25 per cent., and yet no one believes that the *sources* of revenue were more in 1870 than in 1869, the conclusion is therefore inevitable that the office has been filled with greater fidelity, and the Government proportionately better served and its revenues better supervised.

District.	1869.	1870.
12th -	$ 364,873 57	$ 334,838 40
13th -	103,236 64	117,154 96
14th -	207,196 06	243,551 88
16th -	140,496 47	158,710 44
17th -	103,371 77	102,126 41
18th -	145,526 98	144,027 67
19th -	226,392 04	261,129 49
20th -	180,733 56	396,562 17
21st -	987,507 91	1,224,873 51
22nd -	1,695,512 40	2,037,843 99
23rd -	492,932 91	671,416 96
24th -	382,934 70	459,074 02
Total	$4,930,805 01	$6,161,309 90
		$4,930,805 01
Increase - - - - - -		$1,230,504 89

Erie and Beaver Canal Sold by the Sheriff—W. L. Scott Esq., President of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad the Purchaser, and $15,150 the Amount Realized.

The Erie *Dispatch* of Friday makes the following mention of the sale of the Erie canal: "William L. Scott, esq., of this city, is at least the nominal owner of the Erie and Beaver canal, he having bought it at Sheriff's sale, on Tuesday afternoon, the property having been sold immediately upon the discharge of the motion to continue the sale. It is understood that Mr. Scott bought up about $80,000 worth of judgments against the canal, before purchasing it at auction. It was struck off: the canal for $17,000; the canal dredge for $1,000; and the office furniture and fixtures for $150. As an offset to the smaller judgements on which the canal was sold, it was alleged that J. N. McCullough, esq., held judgments amounting to $1,200,000 against the property. A certificate of sale was given to Mr. Scott yesterday. There are a large number of persons (canal boatmen, etc., interested in the labor of the canal, who are anxious to learn the status of affairs with reference to it, so that they can shape their business for next season. Boatmen felt undecided last season whether to build boats or repair old ones, on account of the uncertainty as to whether the canal would be abandoned or not. We would like to see all the avenues of trade to Erie kept open and in good condition to transport to and from it the articles of her commerce.

CAREER OF MRS. LAURA FAIR.

Mrs. Laura Fair, the murderer of A. C. Crittenden, in San Francisco, has been remarkably ready in the use of the pistol throughout her diversified career. Her husband committed suicide, and her next "protector" in Mexico, a petty chief in Chihuahua, was killed by the natives because they hated his mistress. A southern correspondent continues her history as follows:

"In 1861 she prompted her nephew to rob the treasury box of the Panama steamer, but he was detected and punished, though afterward released on turning State's evidence against his confederates.

In 1862 the silver discoveries in the State of Nevada caused a rush of population to that territory. She took up her residence in Virginia City, and soon afterward, in conjunction, with a male partner, opened the Tahoe House. The sympathies of Mrs. Fair were intensely Southern, while those of her partner were equally strong in favor of the North. On the 4th of July he determined to hoist the national banner over the hotel, and she threatened to shoot him if he did. He made the attempt, and she fulfilled her threat, inflicting a severe, but not mortal wound. She then raised the "bonny blue flag," and stood by it for twelve hours, pistol in hand, defying the whole city to pull it down.

"She was tried for the attempted murder, and Mr. Crittenden, whose political sympathies were in full accord with her own, volunteered to undertake her defense, and was so successful that the jury acquitted her without leaving the box. From that time an immoral intimacy existed between the two, which lasted until a year ago, when, after a quarrel, she laid in wait for him on the steps of his office and flashed a pistol in his face as he came out. The cap snapped, and she was thus saved from her attempted crime. Last July she again married, the victim being a Chicago man. He was worth seventy-five thousand dollars, but kept such a tight hold on the purse strings that she procured a divorce in less than six weeks. She then tried to renew her connection with Mr. Crittenden, though only with partial success. That gentleman offered her an annuity of five thousand dollars for the rest of her life if she would leave the State and annoy him no more. This offer was rejected, and his friends then advised him to repel her for once and forever. But the one great error of his life was to bring with it an awful punishment. All his efforts to escape from her toils were fruitless."

REPUBLICAN UNITY.

Appeal to Senator Scott to use His Influence.

(From the Philadelphia Telegraph.)

The time has come when the Republican party must be restored to the confidence of the people, or it must accept a rapid decline and fall. In Pennsylvania its position is one of peculiar peril. Has it no leaders, clothed with its honors, to interfere and point the way to safety and success? Cameron could not if he would, and he would not if he could, for Republican regeneration means the end of the corrupt enthralment of the administration. Senator Scott could and should emerge from the official obscurity and doubtful atmosphere he has unwittingly permitted to envelope him, and become the bold champion of the elevation and honest advancement of Republicanism. Although inexperienced in subtle political management, he has the ability essential to the task. He is respected as a senator who is above the petty conflicts which have belittled the President. He is blameless in character, and thrice armed as he would be by his just cause, he could not fall in the grand effort if he were to step to the front. He sees and knows the demoralization that is progressing around him, and eating like a horrible cancer at the vitals of the party, and the remedy is so plain and the path of duty so clearly marked out that he could not err in the movement. Great opportunities occur but seldom in a lifetime, and the opportunity of Senator Scott is now! If he shall fail to grasp it, and continue to be subordinated to mean ability and consummate trickery, he will retire from the duties with which he is charged leaving to history only this record.—*He served in the United States Senate with Simon Cameron.*

THE PRESIDENT AND HUMAN NATURE.

The publication of Admiral Porter's letter is said to have wrung from the lips of President Grant the exclamation: "This almost makes me lose confidence in human nature." The President, however, upon a careful survey of his surroundings, will learn that it is a poor sort of human nature that he has of late confided to. When he was a great General in the heat of a tremendous struggle for the defence of the life of the nation he was surrounded by soldiers tried by fire, and true to the cause, for the success of which, they perilled their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred Honors. There were Sherman, and Thomas, and Meade, and Sheridan, and Sedgwick, and Hancock, and Howard, and Geary, and Butler, and Banks, and Stoneman, and Burnside, and Warren, and a host of others, in whom the commander of the army could have implicit confidence, because they were men worthy to be trusted and honored. These great soldiers sought only the nation's good they labored, and fought, and prayed for victory and peace. Not so with the fawning, flattering sycophants who now dance attendance at the White House. They are "professional politicians" who labor, and fight, and swear, for official promotion and for spoils.

Good and true men are modest and manly in all their deportment; they will not elbow their way through a disreputable crowd to gain an audience with the Chief Magistrate of the nation. They ask no favors, they seek no patronage, they never volunteer advice; they do not fawn and flatter in public, and swear and swagger, and denounce in private. It has ever been the misfortune of those in high places to be surrounded by the basest portions of human nature; by men who stoop to conquer; and, having conquered, despise, overthrow, and reject. There are this day, in Washington, troops of just such men as Porter; men who, in private correspondence and in private conversation, denounce, ridicule, and condemn the president, but their deception is so skillfully practiced that they enjoy his unbroken confidence, and control the public patronage in their respective districts and States. Having got out of him all they can, they will cast him aside as a dry rind of lemon, from which no more juice can be squeezed. Such is the human nature in which President Grant has "almost lost confidence." Whenever he shall altogether "lose confidence" in it, he will gather to his support a higher and a purer human nature, in which he can never "lose confidence," and he will be a wiser and happier man.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—Agents For PHYSICAL LIFE OF MAN AND WOMAN.

GRAND ADVICE TO BOTH SEXES—a highly moral and chaste work, being a compendium of the laws whose observance brings health and happiness, and whose infraction, disease and misery. It contains a plain, decorous and thoroughly-scientific treatise on the latest English, French and German works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband and Son; principles of purity, moral and physical, elements of individual, social and matrimonial welfare, and is couched in language that cannot offend the most fastidious delicacy. It will soon find its way into and prove a blessing to many a household. Agents wanted everywhere. For full description, with table of contents, address—
PARMLEE & CO., 181 Race st.,
Cincinnati, O. dec14:6w

Election Notice.
NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, }
NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 7, 1870. }
The stockholders of the National Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified that a meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday of January next (1871), between the hours of 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock of the said day.
By order of the Board.
dec7:3t EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Forty-First Year.

Godey's Lady's Book
FOR 1871

The Cheapest of Ladies' Magazines, because it is the best.

It has always been the care of the publisher to combine in its pages whatever is useful, whatever is elevating, whatever is pure, dignified and virtuous in sentiment, with whatever may afford rational and innocent amusement. For its Literary Department, in past years, THE BEST WRITERS in the literary world have contributed, and will continue to furnish articles for the year 1871. Such names as

Marion Harland, Ino Churchill,
Louise S. Dorr, Metta Victoria Victor,
S. Annie Frost, Mrs. Dennison,
Mrs. C. A. Hopkins, and others,

Cannot be found on the Prospectus of any other Magazine.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior, (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR COLORED FASHION-PLATES

Have a reputation for correctness the world over.

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.—We give frequently a presentation sheet to our patrons containing twenty, thirty and sometimes forty designs in embroidery.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

We have also a CHILDRENS, HORTICULTURAL and a HEALTH department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery, Kitchen, House and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequalled.

Terms for 1871.

One copy, one year,	$1 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	7 50
Four copies one year,	10 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies,	14 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies,	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $5 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on the receipt of $3.50.

Godey Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of five dollars.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ How to Remit.—In remitting by Mail, a Post Office Order on Philadelphia, or a Draft on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes. If a draft or a post-office order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes. Address L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Cor. Sixth & Chestnut sts., Phila.

FOUND!
also partly d[e]stroy[e]d, assist circulation and arrest decay, acting directly on the Mucus Membrane they should be promptly and freely taken in all ex[i]gencies of weather, as they will keep up a free circulation of the blood, and thus ward off a tendency to cold and Lung difficulties.
FOR WORMS IN CHILDREN
are a never failing remedy. SAY THEM. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. oct6:6w

New Advertisements.

8 O'CLOCK. dec14:4t

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage.—Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. dec14:4w

LIVE AGENTS WANTED for WOMEN OF NEW YORK,
Or Social Life in the Great City.
Wonderful developments among the aristocracy. Married women exposed, &c. &c. Price $1.25. The best book to sell published. The best terms to Agents ever given. Address N. Y. Book Co. 145 Nassau St. New York. dec14:4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
A LIGHT OF THE WORLD
Containing Fleetwood's "Life of Christ," and "Lives of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs;" Dodridge's "Evidences of Christianity;" "History of all Religions Denominations," with treatise and tables relating to events connected with Bible History, containing many fine engravings. The whole forming a complete Treasury of Christian Knowledge. W. FLINT, 95 South Seventh St. Phila. dec14:4

Getting Up Clubs.
Great Saving to Consumers.
Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is send for Price List and a Club form will accompany it with full directions, making a large saving to consumers, and remunerative to Club organizers. T. & P.
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 31 & 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.—P. O. Box, 5643. dec14:4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG, the handsomest and cheapest work extant. It has something in it of the best for every one—and must become universally popular. Excepting the Bible, this will be the book most loved and the most frequently referred to in the family. Every page has passed under the critical eye of the great poet—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. Rare chance for best Agents. The only book of its kind ever sold by subscription. Send at once for circulars, &c., to
GEO. MACLEAN' Publisher,
dec14:4w 719 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa

I WAS CURED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRH by a simple remedy and will send the recipe free. MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Jersey City, New Jersey. dec14:4w

$60 A WEEK paid agents, male or female, in a new manufacturing business at home. No capital required. Address *Novelty Co.*, Saco, Maine. dec14:4w

SALESMEN WANTED.
Business honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY, 88 4th St., Phila. dec7:4w

$10 MADE FROM 50 Cents.
Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., New York. dec7:4w

100,000 Agents Wanted For
HOW WOMEN CAN MAKE MONEY,
And other best books in the market.
McKINNEY & MARVIN, 1508 Chesnut st. Phila. [4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Sexual Science
Including Manhood, Womanhood and their mutual interrelations; Love, its laws, power, &c., by Prof. O. S. Fowler. Send for circulars and specimen pages. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. dec7:4w

AGENTS Wanted for Headley's New Fresh Book "*Sacred Heroes and Martyrs.*" Written in the author's happiest style, and surpassing his former works, which have sold by the 100,000. With original Steel Engravings from designs by our Artist who has spent three years in Bible Lands. The Clergy and the Press are loud in its praise. "Agents are making money rapidly. E. B. Treat & Co. Pub's, 654 Broadway, N. Y. [4w

Farmer's Helper.
Shows how to double the profits of the FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make
$100 PER MONTH,
In Winter. 10,000 Copies will be mailed free to Farmers. Send name and address to ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. dec7:4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
FREE LOVE,
AND
ITS VOTARIES.
by Dr. JOHN B. ELLIS. Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. *Written in the interests of Civilization, Christianity, and Public Morality.* Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Company, 411 Broome street, N. Y. dec7:4w

Money Quickly Made
By active men and women getting subscriptions for the great religious and literary weekly "*The Christian Union*," edited by
Henry Ward Beecher.
Having in its corps of Contributors the ablest talent of the land. A charming serial story by the world-famous author of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, just begun. Every subscriber for 1871 receives the paper *for eight weeks*, and the people's favorite, MARION HARLAND'S new serial, "ALONE." This *new* and unequalled combination is *taking like wild-fire*. All are doing well, many making from $10 to $20 a day. Now is the *favorite time*. Act *actively* and *quickly*. There is positively nothing that will *pay you so well*. Copy of the paper, chapter of story and rare terms FREE. Address
W. H. HUBBARD, 62 Chester St., Phila. [4t:1w

WANTED AGENTS—To sell our Illustrated Book of Travels:
OVERLAND THROUGH ASIA.
By Col. Chas. W. Knox. A Comprehensive and Valuable exposition of the countries of Alaska, Siberia, Turkestan and Russia as they are to-day—Matching our Richardson's "Beyond the Mississippi," and Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," in Style, etc. Send for circulars and see our extra terms. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. dec7:4w

THEA-NECTAR

A PURE CHINESE BLACK TEA.
With Green Tea Flavor.
Warranted to Suit all Tastes.
For Sale Everywhere.
And for sale Wholesale only by the
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Comp'y
P. O. BOX 5643. 8 CHURCH ST.
Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. [4w

TRY WELLS'
CARBOLIC TABLETS.
An unfailing remedy for all Bronchial Difficulties, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Diphteria, Dryness of the throat or Windy Pipe and all Catarrhal diseases.
This wonderful modern discovery of Carbolic Acid, is destined to become one of the greatest blessings to mankind in its application to diseases of the throat and the great curative qualities in all affections of the CHEST AND LUNGS.

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets,
besides the great remedial agent *Carbolic Acid* contain other ingredients universally recommended, which chemically combine, producing a Tablet more highly medicinal and better adapted for diseases of the throat than any preparation ever before offered to the public.
CAUTION, 10 TABLETS; DO NOT LET OTHER GOODS BE PALMED OFF ON YOU IN THEIR STEAD.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Wells' Carbolic Tablets
ARE A SURE CURE. TRY THEM.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Dec. 14, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,.....	9 00	11 00	15 00	24 00	38 00
½ column,.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	36 00	60 00
1 column,.....	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending December 10, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Dec. 4	39 deg.	55 deg.	44 deg.
" 5	37 deg.	50 deg.	50 deg.
" 6	40 deg.	39 deg.	39 deg.
" 7	36 deg.	43 deg.	40 deg.
" 8	36 deg.	35 deg.	35 deg.
" 9	35 deg.	36 deg.	28 deg.
" 10	24 deg.	30 deg.	34 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.17; Evening Express, 5.47; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Local Freight (carries passengers) 3.31 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Local Freight (carrying passengers) 9.50 a. m.; Express, 4.31 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.47 p. m.

Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.08 p. m; Erie mail 9.35 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.35 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.45 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.36.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

New Advertisements—Dauchy & Co.
Godey's Lady Book—L. A. Godey.
Wanted—Parmlee & Co.
Special Notices—Mrs. E. H. Beacom.
Special Notice—Speyerer & Sons.
Toys—O'Leary & Singleton.
Agents Wanted—Belknap & Bliss.

Personal.—T. B. Cunningham, esq., editor of the Holmes County (O.) *Republican* was in Beaver last week on a visit to his relatives in this place. Mr. C. is married to a Beaver county lady—a daughter of Joseph Mitchell, esq. of this place. The *Republican* is a good paper and we hope its editor may make all the money in it he needs.

☞ Slipper patorns, Neubia Hoods, Scarfs and Cravats, at Mrs. Beacom's.

ORANGES, Lemons, Raisins, Currants, Cranberries, groceries, fresh and cheap at the Blue Front Grocery.

☞ Furs! Furs!! A large assortment just received at Bence's store Quay's Block, Beaver. nov23;4w.

Sapolio, Sapolio, Sapolio!—No housekeeper should be without it. The genuine article at the Blue Front

SPRING WAGON CHEAP.—Any person wanting a nice light covered three springed wagon very cheap, can purchase one at the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine office, Beaver, Penn's. S. J. Anderson. nov30;tf

☞ A full assortment of every quality of hose, at Mrs. Beacom's.

☞ Blank Warrants to Collectors of School Taxes neatly printed, and for sale at this office.

☞ Furs! Furs!! The cheapest and largest assortment, are at J. H. Bence's store, Quay's Block, Beavor. nov23;4w.

Velvetoens, Skirts, and Double and Single Shawls, at Mrs. Beacom's.

TOYS, Toys, Toys! at the Blue Front Grocery, Main street, Beaver.

☞ New Goods! If you want any thing in the Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, or Grocery line, good and cheap, you will find a large and well selected stock at the store of Thomas Allison, on the corner of 3rd and Elk street, Beaver. nov23;4w.

☞ A nice selection of Fancy articles, suitable for Holiday presents, embracing Lace, Linen and Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's.

☞ Gentlemen, wanting Underwear, will find a large stock, fresh and new, at Thos. Allison's store, Beaver. nov23;4t.

☞ Blank Orders on Treasurer of School Districts, just printed and for sale at this office

☞ Go and see the large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Dress Goods, Shawls, Skirts, &c., at the store of Thomas Allison, Beaver. nov23;4w.

FURS! A set of Water Mink for $5.00, at Will Smith & Co.'s, Rochester. dec2;2t.

CHICKENS — Take them to J. H. Bence's store, Quay's building, Beaver, in exchange for cheap Dry Goods, Millinery Goods, Furs, Trimmings, &c. dec7;4w.

COME to the Blue Front for your Christmas Gifts.

☞ If you want a primeartcle, in the Grocery line, go to Thomas Allison's store in Beaver, and get them. nov23;4t

"MERRY Christmas" is almost here, and the little people will be on the lookout for St. Nick. It may interest the elderly people to know that the old chap can get a fine supply of the necessary articles with which to fill his pack very cheap at F. D. Fast's, Blue Front Grocery.

JUST received at Speyerer & Son's, one car load of Canton City Mill Flour, which is offered for sale, wholesale and retail.

Hem stitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, only 15 cents, at Mrs. Beacom's.

More Weighty Pigs.—Mr. William Barclay of this borough killed a pig raised by himself, one day last week which dressed 332 pounds.

Mr. Henry Dillon also of Beaver, killed a pig 6½ months old, a few days ago which dressed 223 pounds. The latter considering its age, is pretty hard to beat.

Col. E. D. Yeatsy, Urania, planted three-fourths of a bushel of potatoes last spring, from which he raised ninety bushels, the largest of which weighed two pounds and nine ounces. This is the largest yield we have heard of.—*Somerset Standard.*

Col. Y., tarried a year or two in Beaver, not a great while ago. As a potato grower we take it that all will agree he is a success.

Seminary Entertainment.—The young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Seminary and Institute are preparing to give our citizens one of their best entertainments next Thursday evening, in the Lecture Room of the M. E. Church of this place. Music of a superior character will be furnished, vocal and instrumental, together with Essays, Recitations and Declamations. Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Seminary library. Exercises commence at 7 o'clock.

On their Feet again.—We are pleased in being able to announce that Messrs. Winter & Bedison, (the gentlemen who were recently burnt out in New Brighton,) are on their feet again. They are now occupying a room in Marisolf's block, Broodway, New Brighton, where they have opened up a fine Jewelry store, together with an assortment of musical instruments. Call and see their stock, ask their prices, and buy some of their goods.

Horace Greely on the Rampage.—Some one in the west tells a tough story on the editor of the *Tribune*. He was out in that locality a short time ago, and on stopping for the night at a hotel, and while in the act of registering his name a bedbug sallied forth and took its way across the page. Horace looked aghast for an instant and then broke out: "I've been bled by St. Joe fleas, bitten by Kansas City spiders, and interviewed by Ft. Scott graybacks, but I'll be cussed if I was ever in a place before where the bedbugs looked over the hotel register to find out where your room was!"

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm of G. C. Speyerer, will please call at the store of Speyerer & Sons and settle, on or before 1st of January, 1871. All accounts unpaid at that date will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. dec14;3t.

REYMER'S strictly pure candles, fresh and cheap, at F. D. Fast's, Main street, Beaver.

The M. E. Church Bell:—The citizens of Beaver, for the first time in all their lives, are enjoying the luxury of a sweet-toned church bell which they can call their own. Thanks to the ladies of the Methodist church, whose earnest and persevering efforts in every good cause is now proverbial, for this substantial pleasure. The church authorities have arranged to ring the bell for religious services on Sabbath and on week nights according to the following time table, which we publish for the convenience of our numerous readers who attend divine worship at that place.

Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m. Boll rings at 9:15.

Church Service 11 o'clock, a. m. Boll rings at 10:45 and continues to ring for 5 minutes. At 10:55 bell tolls, and continues to toll until 11 o'clock.

Evening service 6:30 p. m. The bell to ring and to toll the same as for morning service.

The week night meetings are at the same hour as the Sabbath night meetings, and in all cases the bell will be rung fifteen minutes before the time of service.

A Silver Wedding.—A silver wedding is announced to take place at Weston, West Va., on Saturday evening December 31st. Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Barnes request the pleasure of the company of their friends on that evening to join them in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their married life. Mrs. Barnes is a native of this county and has quite a large number of relatives in our vicinity, her maiden name having been Miss M. A. P. Wilson, sister of our townsman Mr. Samuel B. Wilson. A number of invitations to the marriage celebration have been sent to the friends of the family in Beaver and surrounding towns, many of whom we presume will be present on the occasion referred to, and participate in the festivities.

A Puzzle.—Here is a puzzle for young arithmeticians and others who like to crack an arithmetical nut now and then to try their wits upon: Two Arabs sat down to dinner and were accosted by a stranger who wished to join their party, saying that he could get no provisions in that part of the country; if they would admit him to eat only on equal share with themselves he would willingly pay them the whole. The frugal meal consisted of eight small loaves of bread, five of which belonged to one of the Arabs and three to the other. The stranger, having eaten a third part of the eight loaves, arose and laid before them eight pieces of money, saying: "My friends, there is what I promised you; divide among you according to your rights." A dispute arose respecting a division of the money, and reference was made to the cadi, who divided it justly. Query, how did he divide the pieces of money?

Interesting Statistics.—From a report made recently by Boyd Crumrine, esq., Deputy United States Marshal for the western District of Pennsylvania, we take the following interesting statistics:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Denominations.	Congregations.	Edifices.	Sittings.	Value.
Adventist.....	1	1	125	$ 2,000
A. M. E.....	10	10	2,405	48,225
A. M. E. Zion...	2	2	350	4,000
Associate.....	10	9	2,500	19,000
Baptist.....	251	221	80,810	1,211,708
Catholic.....	254	190	87,050	3,237,550
Christians.....	89	61	22,550	188,100
Cumb. Presbyt'n.	21	20	8,210	101,900
Congregational..	8	7	2,550	53,000
Episcopal.....	99	89	27,540	1,562,700
Evan. Assoc'n....	85	74	23,250	122,700
Friends.....	3	4	850	7,300
Jewish.....	6	4	900	80,000
Lutheran.....	369	315½	139,755	1,981,813
Meth. Episcopal..	784	773	244,798	3,807,400
Meth. Protestant.	41	36	17,300	494,900
Meth. Wesley.....	40	35	9,870	61,554
Mennonite.....	6	5	2,100	8,300
Presbyterian.....	434	422	171,178	3,790,550
Ref. Presbyterian	76	73	28,350	152,900
Reformed Dutch..	181	174½	54,315	577,300
Swedenborgian....	3	3		
Tunker.....	58	51	27,450	94,800
Unitarian.....	2	2	550	8,800
United Brethren..	96	79	28,435	219,800
United Presbyt'n.	195	191	78,616	1,407,974
Universalist.....	17	14	3,725	163,500
Aggregate.....	3,126	2,923	1,036,373	20,291,295

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

	Whole Number.	Circulation.
Political.....	173	264,091
Independent & General..	20	87,154
Religious.....	10	256,000
Educational.....	4	2,500
Literary & Historical....	3	9,000
Commercial.....	4	17,500
Temperance.....	3	5,000
Mining.....	3	1,800
Postal.....	1	500
Legal.....	1	800
Aggregate.....	221	494,175

Major John B. Butler.—News of the death of this gentleman was received in this city yesterday from Cincinnati, where the sad event occurred. Over thirty years ago the deceased was the editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh *Statesman*, which, during the time he conducted it, was an able and influential journal. During the Indian wars, on the then western frontiers, sometime afterwards, he became connected with the regular army, and continued so until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he was ordered to the front with the army of General Taylor in the capacity of paymaster. He continued to so act during the entire campaign, and for his services he was commissioned a Major, and at the close of the war was transferred to the Allegheny Arsenal, wher he remained for some twelve or thirteen years. After the infirmaties of ago rendered him incapable of performing active duty, he was sent to Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, where he has resided ever since, and we believe was placed some time ago on the retired list. Major Butler always possessed the respect and esteem of all who knew him or were brought in contact with him. Uniformly kind and generous in disposition, he was endowed by nature with commanding intellectual powers which, developed by a generous education and large intercourse with his fellow-men, secured for him a high social rank, and reared him a pleasant and agreeable companion, whose society was courted by all who knew him. His death will be mourned by a large circle of friends in this community, as it removes another link that has bound the past to the present.

Major Butler was connected by marriage with some of our oldest and most respected families, and was father-in-law of our esteemed townsman, Dr. A. G. Walters.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.—The January number of Ballou's Magazine is already issued, and a splendid number it is in every respect. The engravings are numerous and well executed, and the stories are of the best quality, and of such variety that even the most fastidious must be suited with three or four. There is an illustrated article on the "Oro-Slumgullion Marriages," something that will be read with interest; there is a "Juvenile Craze," by B. P. Shillaber; the great story of "Guess," by C. A. Stephens; the "Crystal Palace, London;" Panama;" by Frances M. Schoolcraft; "Sweet-William," a sketch by Theodore Arnold; "A Happy New Year," by May Hamilton; "Copenhagen," a California story; a funny tale by Darling; "Norma," a love story, by Carrie F. Beebe; Joe's Reward," by Mrs. Edson; "The Spirit of the Slave-Ship," a thrilling sea story by Geo. H. Coomer; "The Storm at Sea," by Miss Willian; "Tim's Christmas," by Mattie W. Torrey; "A Night in the Old Barn on Bear River," by Kit Carson, jr., besides lots of good poetry, humorous matter, housekeeper's receipts, comic engraving, etc., etc.; and all for the small sum of fifteen cents single copy, or $1.50 per year. It is the best magazine in the country for general readers, old and young. Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston, are the publishers, but the magazine can be found at any periodical depot in the country.

Struck by Lightning.—It is seldom one hears of damage being done in this part of the country by lightning in *December*, but during the storm on the fifth inst., we can state that a house on the corner of Twenty-fifth and Penn st., Pittsburgh, was struck by lightning and very much shattered. The house was occupied by a Mr. Samuel Herron and family, all of whom, however, escaped injury.

Courage in Every Life.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and do hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

Have the courage to tell a man why you do not lend him your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle. A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not his vices.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you pay for your new ones.

A Soldiers' Entertainment.—In view of the fact that numerous ex-soldiers and their families, and soldiers' widows and their children, require more or less assistance each winter and spring, it has been thought advisable to prepare a public entertainment for their benefit, to be given at the Court House in Beaver on two evenings between Christmas and the beginning of the New Year. The entertainment will consist of historical scenes, before the war, during its progress and after its close. The young ladies of Beaver and vicinity, and all the ex-soldiers of the same locality are cordially invited to take part in the entertainment. Those who are willing to do so, will please make that fact known during the present week, to either Dr. McKinney, Prof. Curtis or J. Weyand.

(*Radical* please copy.)

Suicide.—An old man named Frederick Bulaugh, who attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat at the Beaver County Poor House on the 4th inst., died, on last Tuesday morning, in consequence of the injuries inflicted upon himself at that time. He was seventy-one years of ago, and for a long time had sufferred acutely from bodily pains.

Old Franklin Almanac.—We have received from the publisher, A. Finch, esq., 505 Chesinut street, Philadelphia, the Old Franklin Almanac, for 1871. This almanac contains, exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of statistics, chronological tables, and much other useful and interesting matter. Price 25 cents. Send for a copy.

The United States Patent Laws, with instructions how to obtain Patents, is the title of a work of 112 pages, sent to us by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York. It also contains the official rules, forms for patent deeds, hints on selling patents, 150 diagrams of mechanical movements, and a large variety of other useful information. It is a book really worth having, and can be had free by all who will send their names to Messrs. Munn & Co. as above.

The Lady's Friend for January, 1871.—The New Year number certainly surpasses anything this Queen of Monthlies has hitherto accomplished—two steel plates, one of them an exquisite "Desdemonia;" a colored two-paged steel Fashion plate, superior to anything of the kind; a pretty fancy wood cut, "My Little Lady;" a popular piece of music; and a most profuse variety of illustrations of dress and fancy work. The new feature announced in this number, that patterns of all these jackets, overskirts, dresses, &c., are furnished cheaply and post paid on application to the publishers, will be eagerly welcomed by the ladies, since it responds to the great practical question that every season presses upon them—"What shall we wear, and how shall we get it made?"

The literary matter is most inviting. With an unrivalled array of contributors, the Lady's Friend is also remarkable for getting each one's best, of stories and poems. Price $2.50 a year, (which also includes a large steel engraving.) Four copies $8. Five copies, (and one gratis,) $8. "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post" (and one engraving), $4. Published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. Sample copies sent gratis to those who mean business.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Watt Gealy, late of Bridgewater, died suddenly on Tuesday morning of last week, at East Liverpool, Ohio, where for a few weeks previously he had been engaged merchandising with his father-in-law, Mr. Fortune. He had been ill for some time and on the morning of his death had seated himself in the store, and when last seen alive was engaged in reading Upon being called and making no response, it was discovered that he had fallen from his chair, and expired without a groan. Mr. G. was about 35 years of age. His remains were brought to Rochester for interment. A wife and two children survive him.

The Other Sex.—We published an article a couple of weeks ago, clipped from Henry Ward Beecher's paper, entitled "What a Lady is Worth." A correspondent sends to one of our exchanges the following exhibit in relation to the other sex:

WHAT A GENTLEMAN IS WORTH.

1 coat,.....	$ 10 00
1 coat, (Sunday),.....	25 00
1 Vest,.....	3 00
1 " (Sunday),.....	8 00
1 pair p—ts,.....	10 00
1 pair o—s,.....	15 00
1 " (Sunday),.....	12 00
1 pair Boots,.....	5 00
2 Shirts,.....	12
1 box Paper Collars,.....	10
1 pair socks,.....	10
1 Undershirt,.....	1 00
1 pair Drawers,.....	1 00
1 Hat (spring, summer, fall, winter,)..	3 00
1 Handkerchief,.....	25
1 "Shoo fly" cravat,.....	1 50
1 Watch (gift book store),.....	1 50
1 bottle whisky,.....	50
1 Corkscrew,.....	00
1 Nutmeg, donated,.....	00
1 plug Tobacco,.....	25
1 Toothpick, borrowed,.....	00
Other mysteries, et. cetera, &c.,.....	500 00
1 Night shirt, ruffled,.....	3 00
1 Young's Night Thoughts,.....	1 00
Total,.....	$601 50

JUSTITIA.

P. S.—We should like to get married, and will promise in that instance to curtail the expenses given as "Other mysteries, etc."

Written and its publication requested by an ANTI-ARGUS MAN of two months ago.—*Editor Argus.*

Auditor General.

The innocent kind of way these politicians do things is quite amusing. For instance, here is our friend Quay wants to be elected a delegate to the State Convention. He goes to Stanton, Chairman of the County Committee, and proposes that if he will call a meeting of the County Committee and manipulate to have him elected a delegate to the State Convention, then Quay would set him up as a candidate for Auditor General. And the way he starts out to bring that round he writes an article for the Philadelphia *City News*, saying that it is rumored that the friends of Maj. Dr. Stanton, of Beaver county, a cousin (mind that now) of the late Secretary Stanton, will urge his claims as a candidate for Auditor General, and then Quay publishes in a paper that the movement referred to in the Philadelphia paper originated with some of the First Cavalry, and it is not known whether Stanton could be induced to accept the nomination if tendered him.

We do hope his friends will prevail upon him to allow himself to make the sacrifice of being induced to accept the nomination. And I wonder if he was to get in a good shape for the nomination how much Quay would take and sell out his chances. E.

Beaver Valley, Dec. 10, 1870.

SMITH'S FERRY, Beaver Co., Pa., December 9, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS, *Dear Sir:*—I saw an item in your paper of this week about large hogs. Mr. Timothy Normile of Glasgow, Pa., killed a pig thirteen months old that dressed 405 pounds. If any other person in Ohio township can beat this I would like to hear of it.

H. CAMP.

A month or more ago a communication appeared in the ARGUS signed a "Friend," in which it was stated that a young lady—Miss Tillie Schutt—of Zelienople, had disappeared very mysteriously, and it was suspected she had been foully dealt with. We have since learned that nothing of the kind occurred, and that some one had made use of Miss Schutt's name without cause. The following letter from the lady referred to explains itself:

A Voice from the "Missing."

MR. EDITOR:—

Some time since an article appeared in the columns of your paper, concerning the disappearance of myself. The story was very cunningly manufactured; but was wanting in that very essential element—truth. How any one could devise a tale, in which falsehood so largely prevailed, and call himself a "Friend," is more than I can comprehend.

I do not fancy being thus summarily dismissed from this "mundane sphere;" I think that good (?) "Friend" will be troubled with my presence "yet a little while" before I "shuffle off this mortal coil." He is not entirely successful in the *role* he adopted this time, viz: *tragedy.* I would advise him to try *comedy* next time, and figure as the hero of it, himself.

In the first place he resides, that an uncle of mine has departed this life, and left me sole heir of his wealth, with the proviso that "I should marry a nephew of the deceased." I am truly sorry that I am compelled to spoil this pleasant fiction, but—"truth is mighty and will prevail." I acknowledge that a fortune of fifty thousand dollars is not to be disposed; but, although I feel like appropriating the compliment in reference to my benevolence, I am afraid I would not deserve it in this case, as the "filthy lucre" would prove too tempting a bait for human nature to resist.

To quote my "Friend's" (?) words:—"There must have been some mighty objection, to cause a lady of the present day to refuse such a sum of money with only the encumbrance of a man attending it." Well! I don't know; "handsome is, that handsome does;" and this "*dashing* young man" might have made such free use of the $50,000, that in time I would have only the man, *minus* the money remaining. I regard this question in a business point of view, as my "Friend's" article contained enough romance for *both.*

Now I would not wish any of my friends harm; but if a relative in affluent circumstances *should die*, and bequeath me his fortune, I would not be expected to *mourn* "as one that could not be comforted;" though I should certainly wear mourning. So, your description of "drab travelling suit," would be utterly thrown to the winds. I hope the next time you feel inclined to write, you will find a better *subject* to discuss than the *disappearance* of one, who pertinaciously refuses to remain buried in oblivion, and relinquish her claim to still tread *terra firma.*

Thanking you kindly, for the interest you manifest in my welfare, I bid you adieu. Yours, very respectfully,

"THE MISSING ONE."

Letter from O. Phiddle Styx.

DEAR ARGUS:—I was sont in my one hosaly sho nigh to a place rejoicin' in the hosaly sho nigh to a place rejoicin' in the highfalutin' name of Kanokey, when an invitatin cum to me to stop my sholn' and cum to a weddin' which was a goin' to be held for the purpose of listin' a man and a woman into the *harnesses* of matrimony. I immejiately concluded that I would shut up my one hossly sho, and stop my locturin' onto the subject of "Gumtown," and git my stove-pipe hat and the rest of my store close into weddin' style. You see, I wanted to have a square look about me when the weddin' bells begin to snap.

John McGozler is a majestic feller—in other words—he is a *rooter.* John is a friend of mine. A long time ago, ere our sands of life had commenced to scoot so swiftly away, and ere we had begun to look away down the dusky corduroys of the past tense, we went together to an old brown school house which nestled down under a hill, and as we went we swinged our dinner baskits towardly and frowardly and talked of the futer.

John McGozler he cum along past the house where I was holdin' my sho, fur the time bein;' and he sez, sez he to me, sez-he, "I reckon it's about time to be up and a goin'."

"Yes," sez I, "I'll be up in short order."

Yoou see, I was deeply engaged in my lectur on "Gumtown," and the people was a lookin' with both eyes, and they had their mouths open and was a swallerin' beautifully, and I didn't want to break the thread of my discourse. I had arriv at the 7th Division of my lectur, and was a pitchin' into Jonathan Flyder-craft tremonjusly, and tellin' how a feller whose introductory name was Jeremiah had carried off Arabella Slumton, and made Flydercraft's lip hang so low he could scne-a-most trod onto it. Jest as I had finished up Flydercraft and the 7th division, I put on my hat, and I sez to McGozler, sez I,

"I'm ready."

McGozler and me, we got into our buggy and dashed madly away.

After the dash had kluder got off us, we cum to a house which had a sort of a double-goer'd porch all along one side, and we tho't as how we'd stop awhile and see the gals. McGozler sed there was gals there, and he sed they was rial highfalutin' gals, too. They could put cout a washin' afore 10 o'clock, and bake a slapjack equal to his aunt Betsy Scroggins.

I had a faint notion deown deep in my conscience that Patience Ann would be jearin' mad if she know I was a callin' on other gals, but I didn't care much.—I was absent from Patience Ann, and her image seemed softly to fade away, so to speak.

A gal was once a sparkin me, and she sed—in a soft, jewsharp sort of tone, as she laid her hand onto the sleeve of my Sunday coat—"Absence makes the heart grow fonder." It want so in my case.

Wall, me and McGozler hitch'd our hoss to a wiggley sort of a peach-tree on which reposed a rooster and six hens, and then we struck fur the door of the mansion.

One of the gals, with raven [illegible] a flyin' in wild disruption arec[illegible] emblematical forehead, cum out [illegible] us; and she ast us to cum [illegible] deown, and feel to hum. McGozler [illegible] been there afore, and he understood how to sit and where to put his feet, and it want enny trouble for him to feel to hum; but it was a little different with me. I skursly felt right. My feet seemed to git bigger, and I kept a wrigglin' and a pullin' deown my trowsdrums so as to sorter kiver them up as they grow'd. I don't really know what I'd a done if supper hadn't been announced about that time.

The old folks went to bed airly, as old folks generally do when there's young fellers about the house; and I talked to a gal, the first section of whose name was Jane; and Jane, she talked back party-tivaly; and I party nigh forgot all about Patience Ann.

I took a notion I'd step outside and take a smoke on the double-goer'd porch, and sumhow I got too near the edge, and over I went ker plump! McGozler and the gals they cum a runnin' out, and the gals, they uttered exclamation points; and McGozler he sez, sez he,

"Hello, Styx! what's broke?"

"An arm, a leg and a nose," sez I.

McGozler, he slid deown a post, and seein' as how I looked sorter limber he picked me up.

After I'd tho't 'bout the matter a spell, I cum to the konclusion I wasn't much hurt; the leg and the arm was only twisted a little wampasly, and the nose only peeled; so McGozler took hold of me and walked me into the house.

This accidental "kur plump" of mine rendered it necessary for me and McGozler to stay all night, and I was perfeckly willin' to stay, fur I had got the likin's fur Jane mighty bad, and I didn't want to tear myself away.

I have writ enuff as the present sittin', and hopin' to tell yeou all about the weddin' in my next; and hopin', also, that your folks are all enjoyin' the same blessin', I continner to remain,

Yours, Kimberly,

O. PHIDDLE STYX,
Manager of One-Hoselly Sho.

THE LAST MONTH OF 1870.

Life in the Great Metropolis—Pride and Prosperity—Show and Substance—Mourning and Mourners—A Bride's Wardrobe—A Peep at Tired Marble Palaces—Demands of the Times, etc.

EDITOR ARGUS:—

New York just now is in an active state of holiday preparation—bristling all over with the prospect of great sales and wonderful bargains. Nature, too appears to be wearing her best bib and tucker, as if to do honor to the occasion, and determined upon prolonging these delightful autumn days to the last possible moment. Broadway is always unique and beautiful, but now, dressed in holiday attire, this immense thoroughfare is perfectly irresistible. What perfection meets us on either side as we look in at the shop windows, decorated with pictures, precious stones, millinery and dry goods wonders; treasures from India, chromos and photographs; and who but a crazy man would ever think of estimating the cost of the articles displayed from Canal to 30th street? It is said, though, that an enterprising Yankee reporter attempted this little job not long since, but became disgusted at the very first dry-goods store. Entering Lord & Taylor's on Broadway he stated the object of his errand.

"I hail from Rhode Island," he said, "and have come to this village to take an account of stock. I thought I'd begin at the biggest! Perhaps we'd better overhaul those chicken-fixin's first—or hen-fixin's, I suppose, I'd ought to call 'em—most of 'em belong to the feminine gender, I suppose;" pointing to the windows containing a tempting assortment of laces, fine flimsy and unsubstantial as the web of glory woven by poet's dreams. This, friends, is only a figure of speech. I mean to say that these laces *appear* flimsy and unsubstantial; not that they are. No, indeed! They will wear forever if your laundress don't put soda into the water they are washed in, or rub them on a wash-board, or go through some other ridiculous and equally probable process. But to return to our reporter whom we have left standing out in the cold:

"This, for a handkerchief, we call pretty nice," said the obliging clerk, holding up a point lace affair, about twelve inches square, "and, like most of the things in this show window, is exceedingly cheap."

"Well, how much is it worth? Much as five dollars, I suppose?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars, sir," laughed the clerk. "This lace shawl is cheap at one thousand dollars, and this——"

"Bunch 'em! bunch 'm!" interrupted the astonished Bohemian. "Never mind about details. What I want to know is do you soil such stuff? Are there fools in New York big enough to buy such things?"

"Plenty of 'em," replied the clerk, "and that kind of population constantly increasing. There may be fifty thousand dollars worth of 'stuff,' as you call it, in this window alone. I can't exactly tell. Perhaps Mr. Taylor could give you the desired information."

The eyes of the Yankee were wide open with astonishment.

"Jemima!" said he, "that's what I call *outrageous*, and no mistake. One-tenth of that sum would make me a rich man!"

It is not to be wondered at that men and women, whose lives have been spent among the useful and utilitarian, should be shocked at metropolitan luxury and extravagance. Neither is it surprising that the "poor, whom we have with us always," should become envious and discouraged as they pass to and from their labors, wondering sometimes if there can be a merciful Father, when a part of the inhibitants of the earth are allowed more than is necessary for the support of soul and body, and others perhaps more deserving, wallow in misery all the days of their lives.

A difficult problem; will it ever be solved? What this reporter would say if he should enter the new store of the above-mentioned firm, corner of Broadway and 20th street, which has just been thrown open to the public would be hard to imagine. Laces still more wonderful in texture and design are on exhibition. Satins that stand alone, and silks of marvellous richness tempt the passer-by. The cheap and useful can also be had for the asking, but New York this season seems determined to have as *much* froth as substance at all events, and to enjoy it as keenly.

Does it not seem as we peer into these windows, and stand amid such marvellous wealth and beauty, that life on earth must be eternal? Whoever thinks of the grim old monster upon Broadway? Just look at this apparently never-ending panorama! Here are the bright and beautiful, the dull and the plain, the aristocrat and the shop-girl, the man and woman of the town, the outwardly respectable, rosebuds of children in velvet and lace, ragged street-sweepers, some of them with faces truly angelic, bare-footed and almost bare-backed, and most of these are hurrying—great heavens!—*where*, I cannot but ask myself in infinite wonder.

Many of these faces are not happy ones—many of them not interesting save as exponents of vice and passion—but then they belong to the great human family, and the relationship cannot be denied. The garb of mourning meets us occasionally, it is true, but the depths of woe are not measured as they used to be by crape and bombazine—thanks to the growth of common sense, and a sense of duty to the living. What is called "second mourning—extremely becoming to most faces—has in a great measure taken the place of the harrowing "deep" which has so long and dismally spoken to us of broken hearts and buried hopes. Death itself may go out of fashion one of these days. Who can tell?

Marriage meets us on every street-corner, and divorces in every newspaper in the country. Weddings and wedding receptions, cards and "no cards," daily tell their own story of hearts satisfied, ambitions gratified, splendid establishments without love, and love without any establishments at all; save the foundation which affection invariably supplies.

"How long will they stay spliced? That's the question?" remarked an old sailor, as a brilliant wedding party emerged from Trinity the other day.

That *is* the question, and a very serious one it is becoming. Divorce claims more than one-third of the victims of matrimony, and is gaining ground every day. What can be done with marriage to make divorce unnecessary?

Let me tell you of a bride whose wedding 'came off" last week. The young lady was formerly employed as assistant book-keeper in a large house on the lower part of Broadway. She was very pretty and very intelligent, and extremely cautious and reserved in her manners. She evidently understood the dangers of her position and was determined upon earning her own living in the heart of New York city without allowing the slightest shadow of misconstruction to be placed upon her conduct. In order to insure proper exercise she was in the habit of walking to and from her place of business, a distance of four miles, every pleasent day. During these walks she attracted the attention of a very wealthy man, a gentleman lately returned from Australia, who determined upon marrying the girl if she could be made to say "yes." he knew that nothing could be accomplished by the weapons of flirtation—sometimes resorted to on such occasions—so he went at the work in a business-like manner which did credit to both heart and hand. He became acquainted with her employer, and was then formally introduced to the object of his admiration. After a year's friendship, without a hint of his enormous wealth, the gentleman wooed and won. The lady was married in a phin drab poplin, and the simple ceremony performed by the Rev. Stephen Tyng. After the wedding they were driven to the palatial residence of the bridegroom, and the beautiful bride presented with a deed of the establishment. We haven't heard that she regretted the fraud practiced upon her. The bride's wardrobe was something to wonder at, but cannot be fully described here.

THE RECEPTION DRESS

was of white reped silk, made with low body, and the whole affair covered with point lace, exquisitely looped up with autumn leaves. Dress vatued at $2,500.

Carriage dresses, one of blue silk, trimmed with Russian sable fur, and another of drab silk adorned with guipine lace and little mink tails, wonderfully suggestive hiding places for the little bodies. These came somewhere in the neighborhood of $3,000

Then there were *robes de chambre* of soft merino, lined and faced with bright-hued silk and laces and embroideries, and goodness knows what.

In looking over these elegant articles of wardrobe; I could not be struck with the fall in the prices of black street suits. They have been marked down from $150 to $75. These

[Concluded from First Page.]

the national tax gatherer may not the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamps dispensed by the postmaster in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those of which we use more than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace, and a consequent reduction of indebtedness. To fulfil all our obligations, a further reduction of expense, in addition to a reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of the Government, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, pensions, &c., by directly taxing the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all expenses of the Government, and thereby repudiation of the public debt and pensions, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates to my knowledge, but seems to be something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be work of the national legislation and of time. As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of collectors and assessors is not a pleasant sight to the citizen, but that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff, so far as it acts in encouragement to home products, affords employment to labor at living wages in contrast to the pauper labor of the old world, and also in the development of home resources.

The Army.

Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced, so that on the 1st of January 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contemplated by law. The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various Bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building situated to the present and growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report.

The Navy Department.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of last year, *i. e.*, from December 1869, the date of the last report, are less than nineteen million dollars, or about one million less than they were the previous year. The expenses of the navy department in this fiscal year, since July 1st show, for the five months, a decrease of over two million four hundred thousand dollars from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were $28,205,678.37; those for next year are $20,683,317, $95,100 additional for temporary and permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely for the most economical maintenance of the naval establishment as it now is, without much in the nature of permanent improvement. The appropriation made for the last and current years were evidently intended by Congress, and are sufficient only, to keep the navy on its present footing—the repairing and refitting our old ships. This policy must of course slowly but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for more repairs in ships and navy yards become more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are actually increased for the mere repairs of ships, many of which must soon be unseaworthy and useless. I hope, during the present session of Congress, to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statemanship in a government which represents a country with over five thousand miles of coast line on both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty millions of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to rest with such inadequate means of enforcing any policy, either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

The Postal Service.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General shows a most satisfactory working of that department with the adoption of the recommendation contained therein, particularly these relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of the rate of postage be attained. I recommend the authorization by Congress to the Postmaster General and Attorney General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective departments. At present these commissions, where appointments are made, are issued by the State Department. The law in all the departments of Government except those of the Post office and of Justices authorizes each to issue its own commissions.

Civil Service Reform Recommended.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully direct your attention to one abuse of long standing which I would like to see removed by this Congress. It is a reform in the Civil Service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees, who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointment complete. I would have it govern not the tenure but the manner of making all appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the executive and heads of departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous or thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best men, and often not even fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

Reform in the Management of Indian Affairs.

Reform in the management of Indian Affairs has received the special attention of the Administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress reducing the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. The Indian agencies being civil offices, I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missions among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms, *i. e.*, as a missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to watch over them and aid them as missionaries and Christians, and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of the agents, and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in the regular manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy how pursued will in a few years bring all the Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school houses and churches, will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man without the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

The Public Domain.

During the last fiscal year 8,035,413 acres of the public land was disposed of. Of this quantity 3,688,910 acres were taken under the homestead law, and 2,159,515 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads or for other public uses. The entries under the homestead law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than during the preceding. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand. The claims of the settlers under the homestead or the preemption laws, are not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may, to a limited amount, be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settler's preference right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. His right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were especially enacted to legalize what was then regarded as an unauthorized introduction upon the National domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws secure that object and largely promote the general welfare. They should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to existing grants. The time honored and the beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for these objects, I submit as a question worthy a serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be wholly disposed of under the provision of the homestead and pre-emption laws. In addition to the swamp and of overflowed lands granted to the State in which they are situated, the lands taken under the agricultural college act and for internal improvements or improvement purposes, under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplementary thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title to states and corporations, 2,783,257 13-100 as.; for railways, canals and wagon roads, it is estimated that an additional quantity of 17,473,552 3-100 acres is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois, to aid those States, in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie and the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railway. Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railways completed or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus in many instances indemnified the Treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country. It may however, be well insisted that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance, and I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the right of settlers and of the public should be the more effectually secured by appropriate legislation.

The Patent Office.

During the year ending September 30, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 110 extended, and 1,089 allowed but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of this office during the fiscal year were $136,304 29 in excess of its expenditures.

The Census.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the despatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and to secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

Pensions.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement was $57,780,811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to a very severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used, and the results obtained have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

Education—Agriculture.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our Republican institutions happiness and grandeur is a nation. In the interests of one a bureau has been established in the Interior Department—the Bureau of Education—and in the interests of the other a separate department—that of agriculture. I believe great general good is to follow from the operations of both these bureaus, if properly fostered. I can not commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation to secure their efficiency.

The Policy of the Administration.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of the tax provided; for economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; the reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other people, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be averted but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil service of the country, and in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, in which every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political, faith, nativity or color.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, '70.

"HIGH LIFE."

Mrs. Blobbs at Long Branch.

In the middle of the season, the Rev. Mr. Blobbs, who is theologically "sound," sent his wife, who was physiologically unsound, and their son Billy, to Long Branch. Billy, who is a precious child, and whose father had cautioned him not to forget to write to him, penned a letter a few days after, and unread by his mother, sent it. The same mail carried to Mr. Blobbs a letter from his wife. We print both letters below. The first, Billy's, reads thus:

DEAR DADDY: It's awful nice here in the country, and she and ma are having such jolly times! I think the nicest place in the world is a watering place—don't you, daddy? At first it was awful lonesome without you, and says I to dear ma: "When is pa coming up from the city, ma?" "Never, I hope, Billy," says she; "your father's such a dry old stick, and we are so much better without him."

O daddy! you wouldn't know ma now if you had seen her before—she's looking so well and young. She has taken to wear such lots of fine things; and our maid, Sally, says she doesn't look older than many a gal of seventeen. Ma's got a real splendid beau, too, with such moustaches and whiskers! Ma calls him Charlie. I call him a brick, because he gives me such heaps of candy. Sally says he is the nicest gentleman she ever saw.

The waiter fellows here are bully boys, pop, and I get no end of stale tarts, pie and pound cake; besides bottled ale and tobacco. They are teaching me to play euchre, too, and I think it's a real nice game. Ma has no time to look after me; she's so taken up with dressing, dancing, and dear Mr. Charlie!

Oh pa! I want to see you so awful bad; but don't come yet—it would make ma so hopping mad. Please write soon, and don't forget to send me plenty of pocket money. A fellow can't do without "tin" here. Your affectionate son, BILLY.

Mrs. Blobbs' read as follows the only point of contrast being that it gives a different view of the same matter:

MY DEAREST HUSBAND: My health is a little better, thank the Lord, and I begin to enjoy the Sabbath-like peace of this splendid place. I miss you very much, and my thoughts are often with you; but for the sake of your flock, I will not ask you to join me at present. Dear little Billy and the Bible are my usual companions, though when I seek it I find a good deal of religious society here. Are you lonely without me, dear husband? I hope not for the fresh invigorating air here is doing me more good than medicine, and if I could remain until September, I believe I might be quite restored to my former health.

Give my fondest love to the dear sisters of our church, and tell them I remember them in all my prayers. I read your soul-stirring sermon in Monday's *Inquirer*. It filled my heart with great peace and comfort. With love and many kisses, I bid you adieu. Will write you again. Our Billy sends you a note, which you will receive with this. Your loving wife. LUCY BLOBBS.

Mr. Blobbs, in a state more easily imagined than described, left for Long Branch immediately after reading the above epistles. How Mrs. Blobbs received her indignant lord and master, we don't know, but he has brought her back to Gotham. Last Sunday she sat in her old pew at church, looking very sorrowful. The pastor Mr. Blobbs, preached a very eloquent sermon, taking for his text the following: "Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is far above rubies."

A Political Reminiscence.

A writer in the Boston *Journal* relates an incident in the United States Senate, when the nomination of Hon. Edward Everett as minister to England was under consideration in secret session. The confirmation was opposed by Hon. W. R. King of Alabama and others, on the ground that Mr. Everett was "an abolitionist" Mr. King closed his speech with these words: "I would tell you, Mr. President, that if this gentleman, holding views so opposite to the interest of the South, and so destructive to its institutions, is appointed this Union must and will be dissolved." The moment he had taken his seat, Mr. Clay arose in his place, and pointing his long arm and fore finger at Mr. King, said, in a loud, firm voice; "And I tell you, Mr. President, that if a gentlemen, so pre-eminently qualified for the post of minister should be rejected by the Senate, and for the reasons given by the Senator from Alabama, *that this Union is dissolved already.*"

—Mr. Clay's speech on this occasion is said to have been one of his most splendid oratorical efforts. The nomination of Mr. Everett was confirmed.

The True Value of a Thing.

Experience by those who have tried and been cured by a remedy is one of the best tests of its merits, and whilest we would not wish to speak disparagingly of other remedies we would encourage all those who may be either afflicted with recent or chronic diseases of the lungs or air passages to try a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It is exceedingly valuable both on account of its healing virtues and its expectorant properties, whilst it cleans the blood, it heals the lungs and strengthens the system. No remedy that we are aware of has superior claims to public confidence. Dr. Keyser's principal office for lung examinations and the treatment of chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. $1,50 per bottle, if your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

—The London *Standard* warns England that the Gladstone ministry is preparing for an infamous and disastrous capitulation to Russia. In spite of Granville's resistance, the conference has been accepted without the withdrawal of the Russian note. The mere meeting of the powers will be a virtual submission to all Russia asks.

Take my Hand, Papa.

In the dead of night I am frequently wakened by a little hand stealing out from the crib by my side, with the pleading cry:

"Please take my hand, papa?"

Instantly the little boys' hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and soothed by the conclousness of his father's presence, he falls into sweet sleep again.

We commend this lesson of simple, filial faith and trust to the anxious sorrowing ones, that are in almost every household. Stretch your hand, stricken mourner, although you may be in the deepest darkness and gloom, and fear and anxious suspense may cloud your weary pathway, and that very act will reveal the presence of a loving, compassionate Father, and give you the peace that passeth all understanding.

The darkness may not pass away at once, night may still enfold you in its embrace, but its terrors will be dissipated, its gloom and sadness flee away, and in the simple grasp of the Father's hand, sweet peace will be given, and you will rest securely, knowing that the morning cometh."—*Congregationalist.*

—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, on Friday last, appointed a committee to memorialize Congress for a subsidy for the projected Australian Steamship line.

—A dispatch has just been received at Munich, announcing that Gen. Von der Tann defeated the French army of the Loire on the first, in several successive battles west of Orleans and Tours.

—The Federal Council has ratified the convention providing for the union of the kingdom of Bavaria with the Confederation, and the Bavarian Diet will meet on the 10th, to take action on the treaty.

—The Prussians have entered Albert in the department of Somme, eighteen miles from Amiens. The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans under General Manteuffel is denied.

—The home government has accepted the resignation of Captain-General De Rodas, Valmaseda temporarily taking his place. He will sail for Spain about the 30th.

—Miss Josephine Calliday, who was so badly injured at Monmouth, Illinois, on Thursday, by the running away of a team attached to an omnibus, died last evening from the effects of her injuries. Miss Mary Grandy, another of the young ladies who jumped from the omnibus, is in a critical condition. The fireman, who maliciously blew the steam whistle on the locomotive for the purpose of frightening the horses, will be arrested and tried for manslaughter.

New Advertisements.

Scientific American

FOR 1871.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.

This splendid weekly, greatly enlarged and improved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beautifully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufactures, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and people of all professions or trades will find the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

of great value and interest.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars to every Household, Workshop and Factory in the land. Its collection of reading matter that is not printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—[Boston Traveler.

Harpers' Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend upon its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining and unexceptionable.—[New York Sun.

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The postage on Harpers' Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stack's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enamelled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and preventing the liability to break 100 per cent. also—need, no one feels; it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them enamelled. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from anywhere, and offer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Falls, Rochester Pa.

may4:tf T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leet's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,

Bought at the

Lowest Cash Prices,

And will sell some Goods

AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Oeum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Ticklings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Cash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City* AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:

ONE CAR WHITE LIME;

Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;

A Large Stock of

White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strmuz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA

—and—

Concord Wines,

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,

And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,

apr13:tc

"TOM KING" FOR SALE.

In consequence of the death of one of his sons the celebrated English draught horse "Tom King" will be offered at public sale on the premises of the late John McMahon in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., on Thursday, December 22, 1870 at 10 o'clock, a. m. This horse has taken premiums at our county Fairs for a number of years past, and his colts are among the best to be found in western Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh weekly *Commercial* and Lawrence county *Journal*, copy one time and send bills to the Beaver Argus office. nov12:3w

Miscellaneous.

THE ESTATE OF RICHARD GARDINER, late of Ashton Lodge, Ashton Terrace, on the Estate of Richard Gardiner, late of the borough of Beaver, in the county of Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough: all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against (however will present them without delay to the undersigned, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARMADUKE WILSON, Adm'r.

nov25:6w

HOMES IN THE WEST,

And How to Obtain Them.

B. F. BROWN,

Of Pittsburgh, Pa. has compiled and published a neat little book of 96 pages with the above title. It gives a description of some of our leading Western States: all the homestead and pre-emption laws, including the act of July 25, 1870, granting

160 Acres of Choice (Railway) Land

To all officers, soldiers, sailors and marines who served 90 days and upwards. Price 50 cents, sent to any address on receipt of money and stamp.—Address B. F. BROWN, New Gazette Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov30:4w

A Complete Pictorial History of the Times.

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPERS' WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title—"A Journal of Civilization."—N. Y. Evening Post.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collection of reading matter that art and printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—[Boston Traveler.

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Unquestionably the best Sustained Work of the kind in the World."

HARPERS' MAGAZINE.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in Harpers' Magazine. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of Harper is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which Harper's Magazine would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited.—There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—[New England Homestead.

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harpers'.—[The Nation, N. Y.

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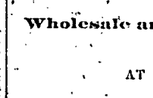

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